

## INDEX OF CLAIMS

D  
P  
C  
D

**Abstract**

**Background:** The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for cardiovascular disease between patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who had been hospitalized at least once due to a cardiovascular event and those who had not.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in a tertiary-level hospital in Mexico City. All patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who had been hospitalized at least once during the previous year because of a cardiovascular event ( $n = 106$ ) and all patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who had never been hospitalized because of a cardiovascular event ( $n = 106$ ) were included in the study. Data were collected from medical records and by direct interview. Risk factors for cardiovascular disease were defined as follows: hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, smoking, obesity, and family history of cardiovascular disease.

**Results:** There were no significant differences between the two groups regarding age, sex, duration of diabetes, or treatment with insulin. However, there were significant differences between the two groups regarding the prevalence of hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, smoking, obesity, and family history of cardiovascular disease. The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher among patients who had been hospitalized at least once because of a cardiovascular event than among those who had never been hospitalized because of a cardiovascular event (78% vs. 59%, respectively;  $P < .001$ ). The prevalence of hypercholesterolemia was also significantly higher among patients who had been hospitalized at least once because of a cardiovascular event than among those who had never been hospitalized because of a cardiovascular event (70% vs. 50%, respectively;  $P < .001$ ). The prevalence of smoking was significantly higher among patients who had been hospitalized at least once because of a cardiovascular event than among those who had never been hospitalized because of a cardiovascular event (30% vs. 10%, respectively;  $P < .001$ ). The prevalence of obesity was significantly higher among patients who had been hospitalized at least once because of a cardiovascular event than among those who had never been hospitalized because of a cardiovascular event (50% vs. 30%, respectively;  $P < .001$ ). The prevalence of family history of cardiovascular disease was significantly higher among patients who had been hospitalized at least once because of a cardiovascular event than among those who had never been hospitalized because of a cardiovascular event (40% vs. 20%, respectively;  $P < .001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who had been hospitalized at least once because of a cardiovascular event had a higher prevalence of risk factors for cardiovascular disease than those who had never been hospitalized because of a cardiovascular event.

**Keywords:** Diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, risk factors.

☒ \_\_\_\_\_